

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 12, 1841.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE PENITENTIARY VERSES THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—Our readers will perceive from Mr. Owen's Address published in our paper of to-day, that one feature of the Board of Equalization is, that if, when they meet in January next, there is a vacancy or vacancies in their body, the members who do attend shall fill them. There is one vacancy which they will be obliged to fill; that of the member from the tenth judicial circuit, **ANDREW EVANS**, of Owen county. He was indicted for forgery at the recent Circuit Court held at Spencer; convicted of that crime, having forged promissory notes to a large amount—some eight hundred dollars in all—and is now safely lodged in the Penitentiary at Jeffersonville. We hope the Legislature of last winter, in appointing the remainder of what Mr. Owen calls this "supplemental legislature," have been more fortunate than in their choice of Mr. Evans. Imagine, for a moment, such a man as that evading the destinies of the State in his hands, and deciding whether we shall pay double or treble the tax with which we are now burdened! O, wise legislators of last winter!

HO! YOU MARKET MEN!

Where is all the specie? Do you find any difficulty on market moneys? You mechanics do you find change for the farmers who are becoming too wise to take your shillings? Let us show you a fact. The New York Journal of Commerce, a whig paper, says,—that the specie shipped in masses from the port of New York, during one week, was as follows:

In the ship Gladiator for London,	\$230,000
Louis Philippe for Havre,	\$40,000
Great Western for Bristol,	\$251,310
Albion, for Canton, via Liverpool,	\$1,007,340

There goes over a million of dollars in one week! This sum was drawn from the banks by their agents, and shipped to foreign countries, for what? Because the people suffer the banks to refuse to pay their debts on demand, which taxes them, the people, at least, one per cent.; and by making specie an article of merchandise, the bankers can make about one per cent more. This is a very low calculation. Thus, these bankers, having the people's money, while the people themselves hold but their faithless promises, are enabled to live, to grow rich and fat on the fruits of their labor. And while the mass of the working people, the farmer, who raises or creates the real wealth of the nation finds it almost impossible to obtain money enough to pay his taxes, these swindling institutions are collecting it and sending it out of the country for their own gain. Will the people, then, longer sanction the suspension of our banks? Will they sit still and see themselves robbed with impunity, while the bank nabobs subvert public opinion and law at defiance for their political and pecuniary purposes, and not make an effort to prevent it? Will they not instruct their servants to ascertain if our Bank is dishonest or bankrupt?

If the federalists have their own way, and go on shipping off specie at the rate of upwards of a million of dollars a week, how long will it be before those banks which have any specie will blow up by its being drained from their vaults? And who then will be the losers? Now, it is almost impossible to find specie enough for common market purposes, while the laboring part of the community is swindled more or less nearly every day in the year by the blow up of some irresponsible rag factory; and swindling speculators are flooding the country with their worthless and spurious trash.

We charge it upon the Legislature that immediate and unconditional redemption of specie payments must be enforced on our Bank. No excuse whatever, for a contrary course, will be received by the people. They have tried, experimentally, the arguments used by the last Legislature, and have found them false. They were told by those wise statesmen, that the issue of small notes by the State Bank would drive out the small notes of other States, and shillings. Yet they proved, by their acts, that they did not believe it would drive shillings out; for they passed a law making it penal to issue or pass them. How far their predictions have been fulfilled, every one knows. The time never was, when our State was cursed with such a currency as she now has. As we, in common with a large portion of the Democracy, foretold, it has been the means of banishing almost every dollar of specie from circulation, and of filling the vacuum with rags of the most worthless description.

Hence we contend now, that nothing but resumption by the State Bank will have the least tendency to correct the currency. It is folly for the Bank to say it will resume when the Ohio Banks do. As well might John Wood make the same excuse. Next year the charters of many banks in Ohio, now forfeited, will expire. Two years hence, if the people of Ohio carry out their measures of reform in the banking system, she will be clear of the curse of it. It is a folly to say it will resume when the State Bank of Illinois resumes. The State Bank of Illinois never will resume! Michigan has nothing to resume. Why then should not the State Bank of Indiana resume at once? What is there to hinder? Is it because its favorites must be saved? Because they cannot pay their debts to the Bank? Why did the Bank trust them to such an extent, and refuse the farmer the smallest pittance craved? Aye, there's the rub! Either the bank or its favorites must come up to the scratch, or both will sink together. If the bank would save itself, it must sacrifice this better class—few, indeed, thank Heaven. Otherwise, it sacrifices itself and the interest of the people. It is better to lose a limb than that the whole body should perish. Let, then, this be our watchword—

RESUMPTION BY THE BANK.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown, a few days since, a counterfeit \$5 bill on the State Bank of Indiana, Branch at Vincennes. As we have never seen one of this description, we append a more particular notice. It is dated 1 Jan'y. 1839. Signed John Ross, Cashier, S. Merrill, Prest. On the right end is a figure 5 in check; on the left, a female in a reclining posture. Vignette, cattle, and Rail road car in the distance. Letter B. No. 12359. The bill is much smoked, except over the signatures and the words, "STATE BANK OF INDIANA."

The signatures are well executed, and the bill calculated to deceive those not well acquainted with the bills of our bank.

THE CABINET.—The Globe of a late date says:—We understand that the Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War. It is rumored that Mr. Hobbie is to be appointed Postmaster General.

P. S. We learn that Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky is appointed P. M. G.

THE ORPHAN'S PROCESSION!

Great God! That ever, in this country, we should be called upon to record such facts! To what are we, as a nation destined! Has the spirit of truth, honesty, and honor deserted us all! O Heaven! Can the spirits of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Howard, even the spirit of Girard himself be hovering over our country? Nay! Has the Almighty left us to work out our eternal destruction? We had hardly believed, we hardly could believe without unimpeachable evidence, that the following could have taken place. *The Orphan's Procession!* For what? For their lost heritage! For the bread stolen from their lips by bank robbers now rolling in wealth and luxury! For the loss of the means appropriated to hide their unfortunate nakedness, and to shelter them from the blasts of the pelting and pitiless storms of winter! Yet it is even so.

The failure of the United States Bank, now proved to have been rotten and bankrupt years upon years, has brought misery and woe upon the widow and fatherless. Every dollar left by the philanthropic Girard for the orphan has been squandered to reward partisan editors and politicians. Millions of his money have been squandered by those who now roll in wealth. And what has the poor orphan got? Nothing! Millions upon millions gone, which were intended for his benefit—for the benefit of the whole! Even hundreds of thousands have been squandered on an unfinished building—merely to give the trustees and contractors fat jobs!

We have not patience to pursue this matter at present as our feelings dictate. We extract the following from an article in a Philadelphia paper:

THE ORPHAN'S PROCESSION.—The procession of the Orphan Boys on Saturday afternoon was truly an imposing and solemn spectacle: imposing from the number of orphans, and solemn from the contemplation of the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the wicked robbers of their inheritance.

The procession formed in the State House Yard, between the hours of two and three o'clock. The boys were of all ages from twelve to six years, and were many hundreds in number. Each lad wore a cravat of his own arms, as a mourning token in memory of Girard and the loss to the poor orphans of their magnificent bequest. After the procession had organized, it marched through the principal streets to slow and mournful music; which called melancholy associations, and added interest to the pageant. The banners, for the most part, were plain white muslin, trimmed with black and let plain with important and emphatic sentences, such as—

"Freedmen, come to the rescue of the Orphans, and punish the spoilers of their inheritance."
"The Girard Orphan Boys will remember those who robbed them to fatten upon the spoils."
"Banks from our city who trafficked with and let plain white muslin, trimmed with black and let plain with important and emphatic sentences, such as—"

"Our benefactor cries aloud from his grave for revenge upon the violators of his trust."
"We mourn for the loss of the bequest of Stephen Girard, but much more for that of mental improvement."

A beautiful blue silk banner, with red and black ribbon, and wreathed with roses, contained the following lettering, wrought by the needle of a benevolent and accomplished lady of the Northern Liberties:

"Seventh Ward, N. L. We Lament our Loss." Another beautiful banner, contained a representation of a house, and an oak tree overshadowing it, the motto, "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

In the procession we noticed a very handsome model of the "plain and substantial cottage"—intended by Girard for the orphans. It was an object of much curiosity, and was borne upon the shoulders of four small boys, who were relieved at intervals by the others, who walked by their side. The model was lettered "The College as intended by Girard, not the Grecian Temple of the plunderers."

The procession was directed by a very intelligent looking lad, mounted on a small black pony, with a baton in his hand, and a badge of "Marshall" in gold letters on his hat.

Many of the boys in the procession plainly spoke by their appearance their want of a father; for ragged and patched garments, and feet without shoes and stockings, "have tongues of most miraculous organ." They spoke a tale of poverty, ignorance and misery, and plainly revealed how much they had been wronged by the high-born villains who had squandered away, and feasted and rioted upon their most sacred inheritance.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

WELL! WELL! THEY'RE AT IT! "They're at it again!" Only \$72,000 stolen this time! The Herkimer County Bank at Little Falls, N. Y., has only lost that sum! Not exactly lost it, either; for it appears that the officers, as usual, had a "Combination Key," which opened the vaults for them to pocket that small sum of seventy-two thousand dollars, and for a wonder, they have been caught. But what of that? Towns, who robbed the Illinois Bank, was caught and imprisoned. But where is he now? Ah! where is he! It is said he is escaped with a murderer, (fit company.) But how is it, that the murderer did not escape before, during his longer imprisonment? Ask the keeper and the President of the Bank! So these robbers, officers of the bank, have been taken; but does any body suppose they will go to the State Prison? He supposes wrong if he does. Witness Farrington, the President of the Gallopis Bank, who so completely daddled Indiana's Fund Commissioner. He was proved guilty of as much fraud as would have sent 462 printers, 1178 farmers, and about 1000 mechanics, to the Penitentiary. No sooner then, however, than the whig authorities and bankers aimed to restore him to liberty. Thanks to the firmness of a loco fero keeper, who knows how to keep such rascals, and was too honest to take a bribe, he is yet there! It is no harm to watch honest men; therefore watch every one connected with the State Bank of Indiana who has a "Combination Key."

URBANA BANK.—We advise our readers, one and all, to be careful of Urbana Bank notes. If necessary to take them, get them exchanged at once. Don't sleep on a single dollar note of that institution. We have reasons for this advice, not the least of which is, the institution is "cracked up" by the whig papers, just as was their wont a year or two since to "crack up" the notes of the rotten U. S. Bank. The institution at its commencement, put its notes in circulation, in New England in vast quantities; and we think good that we lend a hand to drive them home. It is as bad a sign to see so many Urbana notes here, as it is to see State Bank of Indiana notes peddled off on the top of a flat boat at New Orleans. We are understood.

PROJECT OF A FISCAL AGENT.—The Madisonian contains a communication from "A Member of the 27th Congress," proposing a new Fiscal Agent. Its essential features are: 1. Government deposits in all the principal cities in the Union. 2. A Receiver, Cashier, and Teller to each, checking each other, appointed by the President and Senate, who may be suspended but not removed without the consent of the Senate; 3. Issues of Certificates of Deposit or Treasury Notes in sums of not less than twenty dollars; 4. Every citizen entitled to deposit such sums as he chooses in specie at any depository, and receive certificates or notes therefor, payable at that place in specie on demand, and receivable for public dues in any part of the Union.

LONGEVITY.—The census of South Carolina classes 262 persons in that State as being upwards of 100 years old. Of these, 21 are white males, 24 white females, 12 free colored males, 7 free colored females, 119 male slaves and 59 female slaves.

THE "GREAT FORGER."—He has at length been captured in Philadelphia, through the instrumentality of Mayor Morris and Lewis Tappan of New York.

A FACT.—Many of the federal leaders in Congress, little less dishonest than their cotemporaries, openly charged upon the majority the attempt to gag the minority—the democratic members. This, as might have been expected, was highly resented. Yet, notwithstanding Clay, who aimed to force HIS measures through Congress at the beck and call of the majority, who deflected the Federalists, has signally failed by the defection of the Federalists more honest than himself, his "Charles," in the shape of manorshipping editors, are endeavoring to make the public believe that nothing was said, no time lost, during this extraordinary session, but by the democratic minority. Even if this were true, which presently we will show, is not what does it argue? Why; that while the democratic party is in a minority in Congress of some 50 votes yet, by their superior strength, (superior, because true) and insuperable arguments, they are enabled successfully to cope with the enemy—the majority!

But let us take an example of the waste of time, if waste it was, and see who, which party is guilty.

We give the following extract, as answering our purpose, merely premising that the clerk is a whig, and would not on that account, be likely to favor his political opponents. It is from the speech of Mr. Watterson, of Tennessee, which was made in the House on the 25th of August under the whig gag rule of one hour speeches. Recollect that each speech was limited to the one hour.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said that the democratic members of this House are factious; that they are eternally endeavoring to stave off the public business. Against such erroneous assertions I appeal to the record. I have just received from the clerk a statement of the number of speeches that have been made since the adoption of the hour rule. I find that there were:

	Whig	Democratic
On the land bill,	11	12
On the loan bill,	11	11
On the fortification bill,	1	3
On the revenue bill,	18	8
On the bank bill,	58	25
On the fiscal bill,	9	—
	100	59

CHAPMAN of the Indiana Sentinel is crowing louder than ever. He will not doubt be elected State Printer, and then his notes will strike terror upon the whig camp. He is a faithful chanciere upon the watchtower, and we trust that his voice will be as effective in preserving our liberties, as the cackling of geese was in saving Rome.—*Juliet Courier.*

Thank you, brothers, for your compliment. But whether it was the "cackling" or the "kissing" of geese that saved the immortal seven hills city, we care not now to enquire. This thing we will say, however; that if the Democrats of Indiana have the gizzards of those very same geese, we may have "no doubts" of being elected "State Printers"; and in that event, should it occur, we trust never to lose sight of the principles for which we contend—Equal and exact justice to all men, and equal laws to secure to all—the farmer and the mechanic, as well as to the bank nabob—equal rights and privileges.

"The rooster of the Sentinel, thinks he throws quite a slur upon the whigs of this place, by saying, they are led by a tailor—a *Meacham*!—*Columbus Advocate.*"

We are sorry to spoil so good an argument for you, Mr. Advocate—but the "Rooster" thinks no such thing. We only spoke of the fact as we did, because we were surprised that any sensible tailor would even condescend to lead a party reckless enough to turn their own President in effigy. We know that tailors generally, have more self-respect than this to degrade themselves. Hurra for the Tailors all!

MR. NOEL'S VERACITY.—The editor of the Journal having been censured by the editor of the Knightstown Courier, for vulgarity in relation to the Sentinel, endeavors to excuse himself by saying that we began it. Were the editor of the Journal as well known, even in Knightstown, as he is here, the contradiction of such a palpable falsehood would not come from us. As it is, however, we deem it due to the editor of the Courier, as well as others who may be deceived on this point, to state, that the editor of the Journal made a vulgar and unmanly attack on us, as about to be connected with this establishment, five or six weeks before we published the first number of the paper. And yet he has the unblushing effrontery to say we began it! A liar should have a good memory.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—This sublime monument, when finished, will extend to the altitude of two hundred and twenty feet above the surface of the ground. The base 13 feet, is entirely below the surface. The room at the head of the stairs will have a ceiling of grained arches. On each side will be a window, furnished with an iron shutter, so constructed that, when closed, there will be no perceptible difference between that and the solid granite. The two upper courses, forming the apex, will consist each of a solid block of granite; the upper one will weigh between three and four tons. The monument is now somewhat more than 100 feet high, and the work is rapidly progressing.

THE LAST OF THE HUKES.—Ephraim Squier, who recently died at Ashford, Ct., aged 94, is said to be the last of the Bunker Hill soldiers. Of the thousand hearts that burned with all the ardor that the spirit of Liberty could inspire, the last is chilled in death!

THE BANKRUPT LAW AND THE U. S. BANK.—A Whig in Philadelphia, writes to his correspondent in Cincinnati, that the bankrupt law "reaps out some twenty millions of suspended debts" from the assets of the Bank! These are political loans made while the Bank was a national institution; it was the distribution of the corruption fund to purchase a new charter, by that great engine and idol of the federal whig party.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.—The number of volunteers in Pennsylvania, now in uniform, is said to be 33,791. How many could be raised in this State! But few, very few. By the bye, what has become of the "Marion Guards"?

JUDIC MCKEAN.—The Eastern papers state that this gentleman has declined the appointment of Secretary of War.

The Whigs identify themselves with the old Adams party, by acknowledging that they have been acting together as a party "for twelve years." The old Adams federalists then were the Whigs, before their baptism by James Watson Webb.

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RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.—On the 32 Railroads in England and Scotland, the receipts for the week ending 23rd of August, amounted to £96,400 (about \$480,000) of which sum one half was taken by the three following Railroads, viz:—

Grand Junction Railroad, £19,311 9s 8d
Great Western, £15,122 6s 8d
London and Birmingham do, £10,776 11s 8d

The length of the first of these roads is 96 miles; of the second, 118 miles; and the third, 112 miles. The receipts of the London and Manchester Railroad, (length 31 miles), during the week were:

London and S. W. 77 miles, £6,792 5s 11d
Manchester and Leeds, 69 do, £2,414 11s 6d
North Midland, 72 1/2 do, £4,556 0s 7d

The three smallest Railroads produced for the week, as follows:

London and Greenwich, length 31 miles, £939, 13s 8d
London and Blackwall, 29 do, £220, 10s 11d
Dublin and Kingstown, 6 do, £254 11s 7d

The number of passengers carried, during the week, was 307,741; on the second, 367,734; and on the third, 50,941.

The total length of all the Railroads, as far as opened, is 1153 miles.

Between the Birmingham and Derby Railroad, between Derby and Macclesfield, 58 1/2 miles, were reduced on Wednesday to 13, and on Thursday to 10 miles.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The Parliamentary estimate for the Great Western Railroad was \$125,000,000, and the cost when completed about \$30,000,000.

MEXICO.

Another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and Santa Anna is again in the ascendant.

On the 1st ult., the Congress of Yucatan met, and did not, declare that the Government was a republic, and distinct country from Mexico, as all the members of Congress elect, belong to the party of separation.

Colonel Paraza was sent by the Yucatan government on the 25th ult. as commissioner to Texas, relative to the mutual defence of the two republics against the fleet, which Mexico is now preparing for blockade of their coasts.

A LONG STRIKE.—Capt. Elliot, late superintendent of British trade in China, has been appointed British consul general in Texas. He has only half the globe to traverse in reaching his new sphere of official duty.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Andrew Craig to Miss Lucinda Ritchey.

DIED.—In Galena, Ill., Aug. 21st, Mr. Alvan King, aged 23. He was the son of the Rev. Silas King, of Chester, Mass., and a member of the Baptist Church at the age of 14; was always religiously cheerful and happy. And his motto was "be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

On Thursday, the 15th of September, at her mother's, in Springfield, O., Mrs. JANE STACY, consort of Wm. STACY, of Indianapolis, aged 25 years.

List of Candidates.

For the office of Auditor of the State, for the term of three years, and 25 cents for every subsequent election.

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The east half of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 16 north, range 1 east, containing 80 acres, in Marion county, mortgaged by William H. Barker to J. H. Barker, for \$200 dollars.

The south half of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 16 north, range 1 east, containing 80 acres, in Marion county, mortgaged by Henry P. Davis for \$200 dollars.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 20 north, range 2 east, also the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 20 north, range 2 east, in Marion county, mortgaged by Henry P. Davis for \$200 dollars.

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